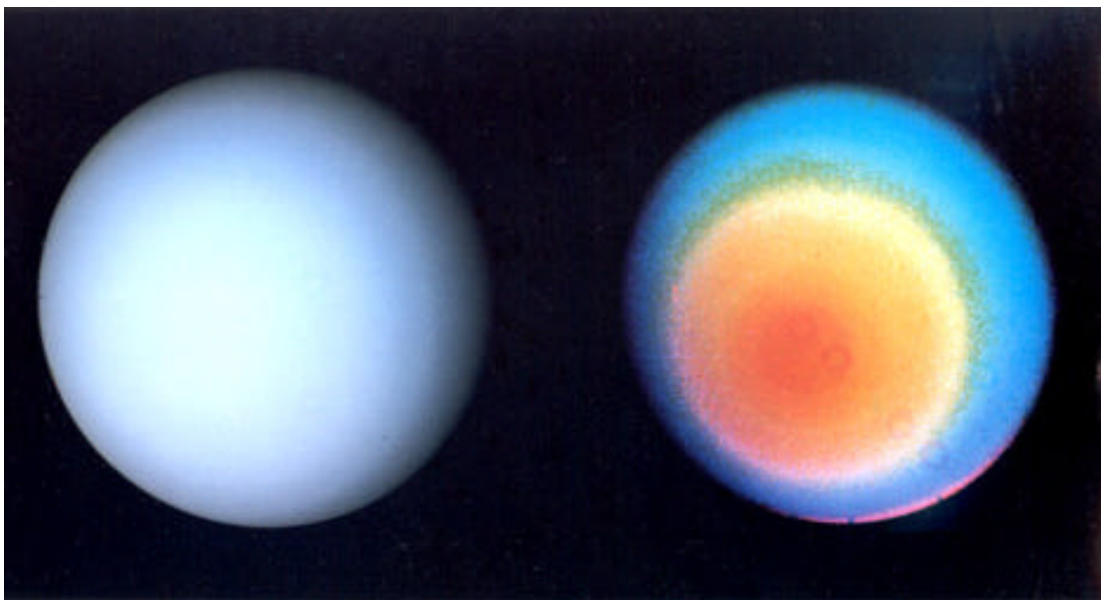


False Color Clouds, P-29468

The subtlety of variation in Uranus' atmosphere demanded false-color computer enhancement to see any markers of atmospheric motion. Eight million miles from Uranus in January 1986, Voyager 2 returned an image that showed a bright streak of clouds toward the upper right.



True and False Color, P-29478

Unlike Earth, Uranus rotates with its axis parallel to the plane of the ecliptic. As a result, when Voyager 2 arrived in January 1986, the planet's south pole was pointed toward the Sun. In 2018 its north pole will point toward the Sun. A true color picture shows its uniform, deep, cold atmosphere of methane. The false color computer image next to it shows the subtle contrasts of Uranian latitudes, the south pole the most red. Small doughnut shapes and the pink limb at Uranus' edge are artifacts of image enhancement.



Crescent, P-29539

Speeding away from Uranus, this view of the planet's southern hemisphere as a slender crescent, was recorded by Voyager 2 on January 25, 1986 as the spacecraft set forth on its cruise to Neptune. The blue-green color of Uranus results from the presence of methane in its atmosphere.



Ariel, P-29523

The planetary geologists who looked at this Voyager 2 composite image of the Uranian moon, Ariel, taken from 105,000 miles away, saw an intensely cratered terrain. It included fault scarps and faultbounded valleys (graben), suggesting great past geologic activity.



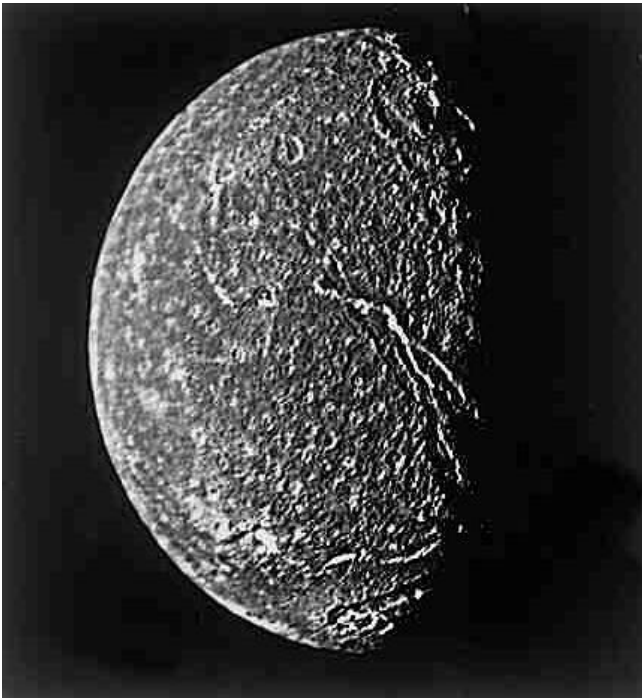
Miranda, P-29541

Before 1986, Uranus was known to have five moons and a narrow ring system. Voyager discovered 10 more moons. The largest, Miranda, has impact craters and massive folded ridges as shown in this mosaic image. Voyager 2 came closer to Miranda (18,000 to 25,000 miles) than any other moon or planet it had encountered.



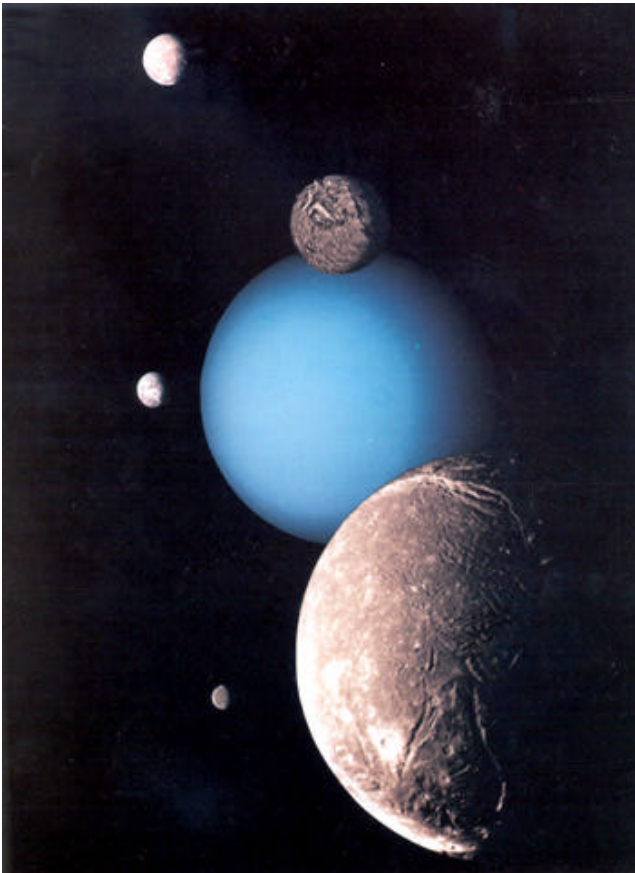
Ariel, P-29520

Ariel is shown in a four-image mosaic. Voyager 2 flew by it January 24, 1986.



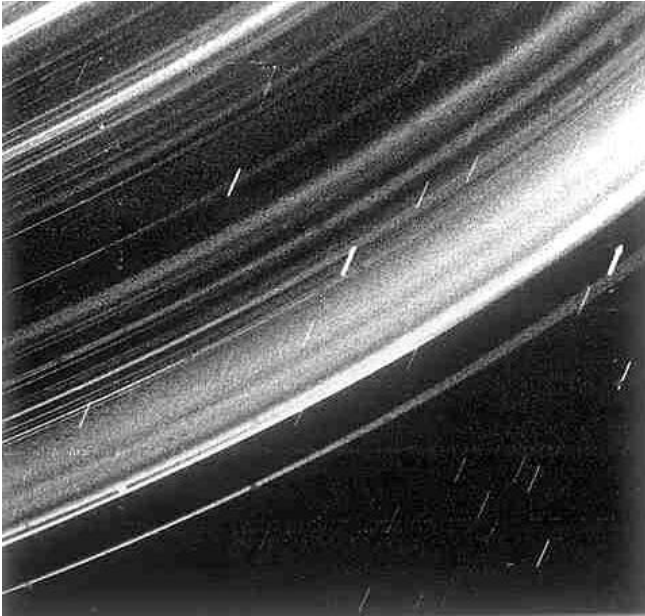
Titania, P-29522

This is a two-image composite of Titania, Uranus' largest moon (1000 miles in diameter). Voyager 2 flew past it on January 24, 1986.



Uranus and Moons, P-31143

Uranus as a plain, blue globe seems to hang among its five largest satellites, Ariel, Miranda, Titania, Oberon and Umbriel, shown in simulated size and position.



Ring System, P-29525

A 96-second exposure smeared the tracks of stars while Voyager 2 steadily focused from within the planet's shadow on lanes of ring particles. The spacecraft was about 147,000 miles away, in Uranus' ring system in January 1986

These images are part of
located at <http://beacon.jpl.nasa.gov>

